

COUNTRY Eastern Germany Approved For Release 2006/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R013900290008-3

TOPIC Military Information from Potsdam

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EVALUATION [] 25X1 PLACE OBTAINED [] 25X1

DATE OF CONTENT [] 25X1

DATE OBTAINED [] DATE PREPARED 26 August 1952

REFERENCES [] 25X1

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

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- 25X1 1. On 17 July 1952, the south section of the Delius Kaserne on Nedlitzer Strasse, Potsdam (K 53/Z 63), was occupied by between 800 and 900 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery, motor transport and signal insignia. The soldiers were seen receiving instruction in their rooms. A group of between 200 and 300 men and a band practiced passing in review. Five trucks, 8 trailers and 4 prime movers were parked in front of the garages. At least eight 122-mm field howitzers were seen in a garage. Two prime movers were engaged in drivers' practice at the Bornstedter Feld. []
- 25X1 [] The north section of the Delius Kaserne was occupied by a rear detail of about 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery and motor transport insignia. One floor was occupied by Russian women in civilian clothing. The rear detail furnished guards for the tank depot at the Bornstedter Feld. []
- 25X1 2. On 17 July, the Mohanlohe Kaserne on Nedlitzer Strasse was occupied by a rear detail of 20 to 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery or motor transport insignia. There was only one guard. Truck [] left the installation.
- 25X1 3. During the period from 12 to 17 July, the Ludendorff Kaserne on Nedlitzer Strasse was completely vacant. No soldiers were noticed and the gate was closed.
- 25X1 4. During the period from 4 to 10 July, the east section of the Kavallerie Schule in Kramnitz was vacant, while the west section was occupied by between 500 and 600 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank, artillery or motor transport insignia. About 150 men received individual combat training in the training area adjoining the installation on the north, while 50 soldiers practiced combat firing with rifles, and 50 other soldiers were engaged in athletic activities. Three officers and 60 men were engaged in drivers' practice. []

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25X1 5. During the period from 4 to 10 July, the barracks installation in Wildpark-West, east of the Grosser Intenfaenger See (lake) was occupied by at least 2,000 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with motor transport insignia. They received drivers' training or were seen engaged in maintenance work.

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6. During the period from 3 to 9 July, the barracks installation in Wildpark-West was occupied by about 2,000 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with motor transport insignia. On 3 July, 50 trucks were unloaded at the Wildpark railroad station and hauled to the installation. Drivers' training and maintenance work were observed.

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7. On 5 July, the barracks installation in Golt was occupied by a rear detail of about 30 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets. There was no training activity or motor vehicle traffic.

8. On 1 July, the Kriegsschule at the intersection of Pappel Allee and Kirsch Allee was occupied to capacity by about 1,200 soldiers wearing either black-bordered crimson epaulets with golden braid or red-bordered black epaulets. No training activity was noticed in the barracks area. Two officers and 20 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia armed with submachine guns and carrying practice targets entered the installation.

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9. On 1 July, the Adolf Hitler Kaserne on Pappel Allee was occupied by about 200 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with motor transport insignia. On 28 June, a ditch was dug for a telephone line to the Kriegsschule in Bornstedt. The construction was completed on 30 June. There was no training activity except swimming.

10. On 1 July, the south section of the Palzei Kaserne on Jaeger Allee was completely vacant, while the north section quartered 50 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets who performed guard duty.

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11. During the period from 27 June to 1 July, the Garde-du-Corps Kaserne on Stalin Allee was occupied by a guard detail of about 20 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets and a unit of 100 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. The unit was committed on the zonal border. No heavy weapons were noticed.

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12. During the period from 27 June to 1 July, about 100 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets at a laundry and Soviet supply depot were seen in the Leib-archusaren Kaserne on Stalin Allee.

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13. During the period from 27 June to 1 July, the Huinenberg Kaserne on Pappel Allee was occupied by a guard detail of about 35 to 40 soldiers who wore either red-bordered black epaulets or black-bordered black epaulets with signal insignia. Noise of generators was heard from the interior of the barracks installation, and the presence of a radio station was determined.

14. During the period from 27 June to 1 July, the Adolf Hitler Kaserne on Pappel Allee was occupied by about 100 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets who belonged to a guard detail and individual small units which were seen engaged in manual work in the barracks installation. No training activity of heavy weapons and motor vehicles were seen. Residents stated that the headquarters of the deputy chief of the general staff was no longer stationed at the barracks installation but had been transferred to Munsdorf.

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15. During the period from 27 June to 1 July, the NCO school on Jaeger Allee was completely vacant except for a small local office.
16. On 1 July, the Palizzi Kaserne on Jaeger Allee was occupied by about 250 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. Trucks [] entered the installation.
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17. During the period from 9 to 14 July, the Delius Kaserne was occupied by troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. Many of these troops were young soldiers with closely cropped hair. On 9 July, 100 soldiers received drill in the barracks yard. Three prime movers each towing one 122-mm field gun and 4 officers and 30 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia entered the installation, coming from the Bornstedter Feld. On 14 July, 100 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia marched to the installation. A total of 150 soldiers received drill in the barracks yard. Truck [] stood in front of the installation.
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18. On 14 July, the Hohenlohe Kaserne on Ledlitzer Strasse was completely vacated. On 9 July, two trucks, [] each towing a 122-mm mortar, left the installation and proceeded toward Potsdam.
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19. On 14 July, the Ludendorff Kaserne on Ledlitzer Strasse was completely vacant. No soldiers were noticed. (1)
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- []

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22.

23. In late June 1952, [redacted] the finance administration (KFO) under its chief, Colonel Atanov (fnu), and his deputy, Lieutenant Colonel Unarkin (fnu) moved from Potsdam to Muenstorf [redacted]

24.

25. On 3 July, the Ruinenberg Kaserne on Pappel Allee was only lightly occupied by a guard detail. The barracks installation was being reconditioned by German craftsmen. Individual soldiers wearing red-bordered black epauletts, including some with motor transport insignia, loaded 20 sheet iron boxes, 30 x 40 centimeter into a horse-drawn vehicle. [redacted]

26.

[redacted] the troops were at a troop training grounds. [redacted] the general [redacted] in Kramnitz was named Braznikov (fnu). She stated that the troops would return to Kramnitz in the fall. (1)

[redacted] Comments.

- (1) As compared with a previous report in mid-June 1952, the only decisive changes occurred in the occupation of the Hohenlohe and Ludendorff Kaserne inasmuch as the units of the 2d Gds AAA Div were transferred to the area of Muenstorf-Kummersdorf in early and mid-July. [redacted]
- [redacted] Insignificant changes in the occupation in the Garde-du-Corps Kaserne, the Luftwaffen Kaserne and the Polizei Kaserne furnish no new indications by which the identity of the small units stationed there can be further determined. Most of them probably are guard details. The mortars mentioned in paragraph 15 possibly belong to the officers' candidates course of instruction of the GORC and the Kriegsschule. The General Braznikov (fnu) mentioned in paragraph 25 probably is Colonel Braznikov (fnu) who, in the fall of 1951, was [redacted] commanding officer in Kramnitz. He may have promoted to general and become commanding officer of the 10th Gds Tank Div.

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